ART, SCENERY, AND PHILOSOPHY IN EUROPE; being Fragments from the Portfolio of the late Horace Binne Wallace, Esq., of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Pul lished by Herman Hooker; 1854. 12mo. pp. 345.

We have rarely met with a volume containing so many striking evidences of genius and of profound original thought as this before us. The title will show that it is a posthumous publication, made up of unfinished sketches, not prepared and elaborated for the press by their gifted author, but given as they rushed fresh from his teeming intellect, to become the bases of future volumes, perhaps, on each subject touched upon, had it been the will of Heaven to spare his life a few years longer. Upon reading the introductory memoir, which gives an interesting account of the family connexions and early studies of the deceased, we were rather disposed to regard it as a common obituary notice, speaking of his extraordinary endowments in the usual unmeasured terms of warm affection or friendship. But the evidences furnished by what appears in the volume from his swn pen, mere fragments as they are, more than confirm all that the memoir and notices of him subjoined from other respectable sources have said of his profound and varied acquirements. They exhibit a genius that would have made him capable of the highest achievements both in science and literature : a love of study which would have left nothing unexplored that could add to human knewledge; and a mind so deeply impressed with the traths of Divine revelation that he would have labored hard, and, we doubt not, successfully, in reconciling its principles and history with every admitted fact brought to light by the researches of physical science. That such a man should have been taken from us at the early age of thirty-five is, indeed, a subject of deep regret, not only te his relatives and friends, but to his country, to the civilized world; for every man whose plastic genius is capable of creating new and true systems of philosophy belongs to no family or country, but to mankind

In every scrap from this precious Portfolio there will be found some striking originality of thought, some evidence of a bold and independent spirit, shaking off the trammels of a false taste or a false philosophy, and debeautiful and the true. The last fragment in the volume more than all excites a painful regret that he should have been snatched away before his purpose was completed. It editor of the "Methodist Quarterly Review," in reply to a critical notice which appeared in that periodical on M. Auguste Comte's " Cours de Philosophie Positive." Incomplete as it is, it furnishes the only clear, simple, and intelligible exposition of M. Comte's startling philosophy that has yet come before us, and shows that his potent of the system, abstracted from all connexion with the philesopher. Unfortunately M. Comte is an atheist, and this is enough to account for the fact that most of his critics and commentators have gone to their work with a prejudice which blinded them to the merits of a philosophy in the profound depths of which Mr. Wallace was enabled to see principles and laws which, properly analysed, developed, and explained, would furnish the means by which the whole earth would be brought to acknowledge the divine origin and truth of the Scriptures. It was this discovery which made him so boldly and confidently deny, even against M. Comte himself, that the tendency of his philosophy was towards atheism, or that, according to M. Littre, it was radical, using the latter word in its political sense of subversive of law and order. "I agree with neither," said Mr. Wallace. "I am a conservative of the conservatives; and it is upon the positive system. as applied to morals and politics, that I found my confidence in the ultimate triumph of sound principles."

It is lamentably common with all who profess to believe upon every thing new in philosophy or science not only with suspicion, but with a shivering horror, a dread, as of something that must overturn the whole social fabric and throw the world back upon archaic infidelity or pagan idolatry. Instead of giving themselves the trouble of examining the arguments or the facts advanced, they find it easier to denounce the logic of the one and deny the ex- that this passion held out with Mr. Thoreau for two years, istence of the other; to raise the cry of atheist or infidel against the author, and to interdict to all true believers the narusal of his works; and, so acting, they call them.

Ithat this passion held out with Mr. Increase for two years, when he left his cottage and returned to Boston to write fact a part of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. This road is in fact a part of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad of Missouri, the water of the last named stream. After two hours' the two roads being the subjects of a large grant of lands the two roads being the subjects of a large grant of lands the completed, and the last this passion held out with Mr. Increase for two years, which is full of proof that his talents fit him fact a part of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad of Missouri, the water of the last named stream. After two hours' the two roads being the subjects of a large grant of lands the completed, and the last this passion held out with Mr. Increase to when he left his cottage and returned to Boston to write fact a part of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad of Missouri, the water of the last named stream. After two hours' the two roads being the subjects of a large grant of lands the woods. becoming to examine for himself, to follow the good adwice of St. Paul, to "prove all things" and to "hold fast that which is good." By this examination and proof he learned to estimate rightly the Positive Philosophy of M. Comte, of which he thus further wrote to his friend, Dr.

M. Comte's writings are of inestimable value to those who know how to use what is valuable in them ; dangerous to undiscriminating minds. To derive the fullest be-nefit from him, we must try him severely and judge him fearlessly. As a guide in regard to the philosophy of philosophy, he is the most enlightened that has appeared since Bacon. I cannot speak of him but in terms of en-thusiastic reverence. He is an object of boundless admiration and gratitude to me. But at a certain point his inspiration stops. His illumination extends only through a certain department; beyond it, he sees less than the dullest; like the son of Balak, whose common sight was darkened as much as the eyes of his mind were open, who, when he stood upon the mountain-rock, foresaw the advent of Messiah and foreknew the countless hosts of the spiritual Israel, yet upon the road thither, pushed against the armed angel of the Lord more blindly than the ass he "We have abundant means of judging of M. Comte.

He was not the discoverer of the Positive Method; nor is he the highest authority in respect to its characteristics. He was not the first to apply it either to science, or to politics, or to theology. It had been brought to bear upon history, religion, and social subjects before he appeared, and with results eminently conservative and satisfactory.

A student of Bacon, and of those great men who after him
had taken up and extended the inductive method, I was myself engaged in applying it to politics, morals, and spirituality before I heard of Comte. From the perusal of his works I have derived immeasurable benefit; but when he comes to fit his method to spiritual affairs, he when he comes to fit his method to spiritual affairs, he ciphers entirely, and I proceed without him upon my own original and independent course. As I consider that the redigious bearings of Positiveism ought to be brought right before it is introduced to the public, I have been long endeavoring to elaborate that part of the task, and to rectify M. Comte's aberrations in respect to it. I think myself able to contribute some slight suggestions towards founding the true positive conceptions of the religious subject. ing the true positive conceptions of the religious subject, and developing it demonstratively; and as the results thus arrived at will be found identical with the system of the church, both in doctrine and in operation, it will follow that the Scripture system was a true revelation. The on the positive philosophy for its argumentative support. That philosophy is destined to furnish the demonstration of the christian truth, and thereby to convert the world."

As we are informed in the memoir that the fragments contained in this volume do not comprise the whole of the papers left by the lamented auther, and as it may be inferred from the language used in a portion of the letter given above that he had been for several years engaged in applying the Positive Philosophy to the development and demonstration of the Christian truth, we may en er tain a hope that there will be found something more upon the subject than this unfinished letter. If there should be among his papers even the skeleton of his plan, enough to show the process by which he had meant to pursue the task, the subject is of such infinite importance that we trust the friends in whose hands they may be will not hesitate to give them to the public. We think we can see enough of the character of the writer in this volume to now that it was not his habit to put any thing upon paper until first satisfied in his own mind that it was sound both in logic and philosophy, and such as might with conadenge be trusted to critical scrutiny. There may be enough to excite others imbued, as he was, with the right spirit and the right faith, to pursue the investigation to the end which he himself proposed, and with the crowning result which he predicted from it.

We cannot close this notice without giving to our readers the opportunity of knowing what some of the most

eminent men of our day thought of this gifted individual

several years before his, early death. Mr. Webster said of him, in 1849, in a letter to hi friend, Mr. Ketcharn, of New York: "He is a young man of as much ability and power as any I know. I have oultivated his acquaintance, and if I had the power I would most cheerfully bring him into public service."

Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania, in a letter to one of his correspondents in 1851, says: "Tell Mr. H. B. Wallace I am proud of his praise. He is one of the few in this our day and generation who can appreciate the solution of a black-letter question."

And the author of the course of Positive Philosophy, so often referred to in the preface to his " Systeme de Politique Positive," written a few days after the death of Mr. W., speaks of him thus:

"Though our personal intercourse was limited to three interviews, with intervals of correspondence as short as precious, I yet knew him well enough to be entitled to judge of the loss which humanity has sustained in his through which the nineteenth century has to pass. Free from all affectation, his culture, both sesthetical and sci-entific, was in perfect harmony with his fine organization. Although he gave his youth, in part, to literary efforts, his spontaneous and free communications to me authorize the belief that he would have distinguished himself in active life in a country where the noble citizen is greater even than the officer of State. I do not exaggerate his merits in ranking him as the equal of the greatest American

MEMORABLE WOMEN; THE STORY OF THEIR LIVES: by Mrs. Newton Crossland, illustrated. Boston: Published by Ticknon & Fields. 1 vol., pp. 360 Sold by

The memorable women the story of whose lives are told in this book are Lady Rachel Russell, Madame d'Ar-blay, and Mrs. Piozzi; Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Col. Hutchinson, and Lady Fanshaw, Miss Margaret Fuller, and Lady Sale. The Marchesa Ossoli (Margaret Fuller) holds a distinguished place in the regards of Mrs. Crossland. She was eminently a Boston woman, the De Stael of the day in and about Boston. We have here that latest and most authentic narrative of "Love at First Sight," in which this gifted ady captured a young Italian noble at a glance in the vestibule of St. Peter's Church, on the evening of Holy Thursday, in the spring of 1847. We are reminded in reading Mrs. Crossland's pages of the coincidence in the Life of Petrarch, who in the spring of 1327, in Passion Week, met the beautiful Laura at the entrance of the chapel of St. Clair. Laura fled from her lover, and so monstrating with the conscious power of a master the did Margaret from the passion of the young noble, whose hand she refused, and sought safety in the attractions of Venice and Milan; but, as Mrs. Crossland says, "to Margaret Rome was 'the city of her soul.' She returned is an unfinished letter to his friend, Dr. McClintock, the Ossoli in December, 1847. The marriage was private, in the autumn and became the wife of Giovanni Angelo and was concealed for nearly two years."

Miss Fuller belonged to the class now known as strong-minded women." She was wont to soar to a great elevation above the heads of those who waited upon her steps and drank in the wisdom which flowed from her lips; but when love came the transformation was as wonderful as it was beautiful. Mrs. Crossland says: " Marintellect had been able to grasp all the unexplained truths riage certainly softened her character. There were friends who marked the change long before there was a suspicion that she was a wife; and when her womanhood was crowned by maternity all the tenderness and deep instincts of her sex revealed themselves." This event took place when Margaret was in her thirty-ninth year.

We have singled out Miss Fuller's example in this respect, hoping the happy influence of conjugal relations upon a strong-minded woman in the full maturity of life might attract the attention of the many who are now seeking to find in the conflicts of political from ennui which may be so pleasantly attained by turning their attention and enlisting their sympathies in the tender ties of love and maternity.

WALDEN, OR LIFE IN THE WOODS : by HENRY D. THOREAU.

Boston: Published by Ticknon & Fields. 1 vol., pp. 357.' Sold by Taylon & Maury.
Mr. Thoreau, finding a life devoted to journalism did not pay, took himself to the woods on the shores of Walden Pond, in the town of Concord, about twenty miles from Boston, where he built himself a cottage for twentyeight dollars and twelve and a half cents, (a picture of which adorns the title page,) and where he lived two years. His table expenses from 4th July, 1853, to the 1st March, 1854, (eight months.) cost him \$8 74, and his entire exin the Scriptures, and more especially so with those whose penses for that period amounted to \$61 994; and his business it is to expound and diffuse its doctrines, to look earnings during that time were \$36 71, which leaves the out-goes \$25 211 more than the incomings; but then, Mr. Thoreau, "besides the leisure and independence and health thus secured, I have a comfortable house for me as

long as I choose to occupy it."

The object of this book seems to be to persuade men of literary attainments how happy they can be living in solitude in a hut—a sort of Robinson Crusoe life within an hour's travel of Boston and Cambridge. It is wonderful

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

In a few days Congress will again be in session, and then your columns will be too full of more pressing, if not of more important, matter to give place to such a communication as I am about to trouble you with.

I am a retired man and no politician, and, I hope and believe, no alarmist, but I look carefully at the state of affairs in Europe, and I cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that the present war between the Allied Powers and Russia is to be a long war, and expensive of blood and treasure. Whilst this great struggle is going on the commerce of the United States is spread all over the world. Ours is the only important neutral flag, and our ships must be subjected to the exercise of the rights which belong to belligerents. Now, this is a very delicate matter, and has heretofore, as we know, given rise to vexed questions between Great Britain and ourselves. It is difficult for even experienced jurists to draw the line which separates belligerent from neutral rights. Who can enumerate with accuracy the articles which may be denominated "contraband of war?" An American merchant ship bound to a belligerent port not actually blockaded may be seized if she has on board articles " contraband of war." Can our learned Attorney General furnish for the use of the commander of our squadron in the Mediterraneau a list of articles which may be rightfully considered by the belligerents as "contraband of war?" Why, it is as difficult to draw the line which separates contraband from lawful as it is to separate the colors of the rainbow. The belligerent officer will exercise a wide discretion over a neutral cargo, and this discretion will be elastic : it will be compressed in the presence of a force adequate to the protection of our commerce; it will expand in the absence of such force. We must give visible protection to our commerce, we must send our vessels of war in respectable force wherever our merchant ships go, and we must not be frightened at the expense of so doing. It will be money well laid out, and may save us from heavy expenditures of blood and treasure hereafter.

Look, then, in time to your navy. We have ships built and building sufficient for a respectable exhibition of strength; but the personnel of the navy is said to be in a state of indiscipline in consequence of the tampering with it of a false philanthropy. This may be remedied in a measure by wholesome laws for the enforcement of discipline, without the restoration of flogging; though in the estimation of the sailor a much more degrading punishment than the last has, from the necessity of the case, been resorted to. No true tar would hesitate one moment between taking a dozen or two at the gangway or being termed a "penitentiary bird" by his shipmates.

I will say nothing about the state of the personnel in the higher ranks; about the miserable slang of "Old Fogyism" and "Young Americanism;" of the cold shoulder to the former and the encouragement to the latter said to be given by the President and his Cabinet. I believe that the officers of every grade, in larger proportions than in any other navy in the world, are ready, willing, and able to do their duty. There are some inefficient, nay, some even worthless; they are but men, and subject to the frailties and failings of men; and it is much more easy to say who they are than to designate the articles of commerce which are "contraband of war." There is a sufficient number sound and efficient and ready for all purposes, and they have always, so far as I can learn, and I am an old man, been found to stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder. Let Congress at the coming session look to the navy. \* \* \* GROVE CASTLE, NOVEMBER 21, 1854. RUSTICUS.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

The message of Governor Conway, of Arkansas, to the Legislature of that State, now in session, is a very long document, confined exclusively to State affairs. There is not a word from beginning to end on national matters habits of Governors.

Governor Conwar gives a compendious statement of the condition of the State treasury. It does not appear to be flourishing. There is not money enough in the treasury to meet the necessary expenditures of the State during the next six months estimated up to May next, because the taxes will not be due and collected in time. Treasury warrants will therefore have to be issued until the sheriffs settle up. After May next things will go mere smoothly. The balance in the treasury in October was \$29,514.

The Governor has had some trouble with the autho rities of Texas. He complains that after he had made a death. In him heart, intellect, and character united in the demand upon the Executive of Texas for a notorious crisided powerfully in advancing the difficult transition demand upon the Executive of Texas for a notorious cri- continues : Court of Texas interfered by habeas corpus and released the prisoner, on the ground of an informality in the warrant, and refused to hold him, notwithstanding proof was furnished of the indictment found in Arkansas and the identity of the accused. He wishes the Legislature to interfere. He has demanded thirteen other fugitives from other Governors, all of whom were surrendered, and he has surrendered five on requisition from other States.

The Governor enters into a history of the Real Estate Bank of Arkansas, long since exploded, for the capital stock of which the bonds of the State are out and have been dishonored. He shows that there are 1,351 of these bonds, of \$1,000 each, due and unredeemed, with an unpaid interest amounting on the 1st of October to \$1,073,190. But the United States Treasury has taken the precaution to pay itself the interest on half a million of these bonds, which are held in trust for the Smithsonian Institute, by stopping the amount in its hands of the State's share of the land proceeds under the distribution bill of 1841. This compulsory payment reduces the amount of unpaid interest \$41,000 and upwards. The amount due on unpaid bonds and interest is \$2,382,242, and there is \$225,666 due for loans upon hypothecated bonds not yet due, making the whole debt on account of the Real Estate Bank \$2,607,909.02.

The Governor laments the bad management of the bank, cords no effort that the State has made to protect her own obligations. He urges on her behalf that it was never should ever be taxed to pay either principal or interest, but that the stockholders should be the responsible parmore than a mile or so distant. We, however, travelled ties, out of the assets of the bank and the proceeds of lands valued at \$3,380,772, which they mortgaged to the State. He does not appear to acknowledge the duty of instituted for the purpose of effecting settlements. On appearan the whole, the prospects of the holders of Arkansas real estate bonds have no very encouraging prospect of getting their money soon.

The bonds issued in behalf of the Bank of the State of Arkansas are also cutstanding to the amount of \$989,000 of principal and \$713,615 of unpaid interest. The principal is not due until 1868.

The estimate of the Governor is that the assets of the the stockholders, will in the end extinguish the whole of that debt; and on the State Bank debt the deficiency will be about one million of dollars only. The State owes no other debt which its current revenues will not discharge. This will be a good time for the State when it comes.

The Governor estimates the number of acres of swamp and to which the State will be entitled under the act of Congress at eight millions of acres, of which 5,667,051 have been confirmed to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, and 2,857,640 have been sold or appropriated. The subject of education is referred to for the purpose

of lamenting that so few schools are in operation under the State law establishing common schools, and to recommend an amendment of the law and an increase of the fund.

requisite steps as prescribed by the act of Congress must in the mantle of snow which now lay spread out befor now be taken to secure and select the lands granted. In further aid of the work he recommends that one million further aid of the work he recommends that one million of acres of the swamp lands granted to the State by Congress shall be appropriated to this road in the nature of and sometimes four feet! The sun had softened the top permanent investment for the benefit of the swamp the boot. land fund; 500,000 acres to each branch from Little Rock to the Mississippi river and to Fort Smith. He also recommends a like appropriation of 500,000 acres to the Mississippi, Red River, and Ouachita Railroad, of which so favorable an opinion has been expressed in New

The remainder of the message is occupied with local natters of no interest out of the State .- Picayune.

ARREST .- It will be recollected that about the last of October Samuel D. Scoville, an officer of the Marine Bank at Savannah, (Geo.) absconded from that city with ten thousand dollars in notes of the bank. He fled, it ems, to St. Louis, and has been arrested. In a carpetbag, which he had deposited at a store in St. Louis, be-tween eight and nine thousand dollars were found. The money was all in the original packages. Scoville was boarding at the Planters' House under the assumed name

The editor of the Rhode Island Freeman complains loudly of a military company for having had punch on a late public occasion, but at the same time the infirmity of nature compels him to admit that the offence is great by mitigated by the fact that the punch "was of superior quality, owing, in the first place, to the excellence of the rum, and, in the second place, to the skilful manner of mixing it with the other ingredients."

TO CHARLES W. LANCASTER. New Bond street, Middlesex. England, and all others

WHEREAS an inte concerned. the patent granted by the Commissioner of Patents to you as the inventor of an improvement in cannon and a clai, presented him by me, as the original inventor of an improve-ment in the construction of cannon and shot, the hearing for presented him by me, as the original inventor of an improvement in the construction of cannon and shot, the hearing for which is set by him for the fourth Monday in November next, you will therefore take notice that on the fourth Monday of October next, and following days, if necessary, at the Bruen House, Lexington, State of Kentucky, I shall take the depositions of sundry persons, to be read as evidence in my behalf in said hearing, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

THOMAS H. BARLOW,

LADY, residing in Boston, is desirous of obtaining A a situation as Housekeeper in Washington or vicinity.

Any one desiring such a person will please address Mrs.

MARTHA WHEELWRIGHT, Boston. She can refer to persons of the highest standing in Boston for her capabilities and character. nov 25—4t

NOTICE—The heirs and representatives of Rodolphus Brill, deceased, on whose estate letters testamentary were granted by the Orphans' Court for Washington county, Maryland, in the year 1801, are hereby notified to appear in the Orphans' Court of said county on or before the 1st day of May, 1855, and establish their right to the funds now in the hands or which may hereafter come into the hands of the undersigned as administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of said deceased.

JOHN R. SNEARY, NOTICE -The heirs and representatives of Rodolphus ed of said deceased.

JOHN R. SNEARY,

Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed.

THE WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE con tinues in successful operation at Tyree Springs, Sumner county, twenty-one miles from Nashville, Tennessee, and offers a thorough mathematical, classical, and scientific course to students who may enter at any period. For particulars apply to

B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent, nov 14—2m Tyree Springs, Summer county, Tennessee.

NOTICE.—The heirs and representatives of Rudolphus Brill, deceased, on whose estate letters testamentary were granted by the Orphans' Court for Washington county, Maryland, in the year 1801, are hereby notified to appear in the Orphans' Court of said county on or before the 1st day of May, 1855, and establish their right to the funds now in the hands or which may hereafter come into the hands of the undersigned, as administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of said deceased.

10HN R. SNEARY,

Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed. nexed, of said deceased. JOHN R. SNEARY, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed.

on death today of perchast an topody tens a Mill to enterthe and the fire the galgerifide and at the this

We give an interesting account of the first ascent of Mount Hood, a snow-capped peak in Oregon, estimated to be 18,361 feet high, even more lofty than Mount Shasta, and heretofore unexplored. The narrative is given by or politics, which is an improvement upon the usual the editor of the Oregonian, who started on the 4th of

> They camped the first night at Foster's, about twenty miles from Portland. For some thirty miles from Foster's the ascent over the trail, or immigrant road, as it is called, is gradual, except an occasional hill, which to an inexperienced traveller in the mountains would seem to be an insurmountable barrier to further progress. After some eight hours' riding over a rough unsettled country, in a hot sun, the most of the way destitute of water, the party attained what appeared to be the summit of the first bench of Mount Hood. A few rods below they found a fine gurgling spring of the purest water. The narrator

After two hours' rest and partaking of refreshments the order was given to "saddle up." We were soon under way again. The route from this point soon brought us into a deep valley, through which a considerable river, called "Sandy," runs directly from the snow-capped mountain. The party pushed on at as rapid a pace as the road would admit. Through this whole valley the route was over a low bottom, full of large boulders and sand, over which our horses were obliged to srcamble their way as best they could.

We encamped in the bottom for the night. Grass we we encamped in the bottom for the night. Grass was scarce. Consequently in the morning we had some trouble in finding all the horses, as they had wandered a mile or more from the camp after food. However, we soon got under way, and followed the same stream, which, as we ascended, became more rapid and the valley more narrow. Towards noon we reached the second lift, or bench of the

We were to meet Judge Olney and Major Hallar, of the army, on the south side of the snow peak, as near as possible. From this rendezvous we were distant about four sible. From this rendezvous we were distant about four thousand feet. We started on foot up the steep ascent, not less than forty degrees, and, after two hours of straggling, puffing, panting, and blowing, we attained a top, without serious inconvenience or loss, save the anathemas pronounced upon the horses of the train and the animal species generally. We found, however, after getting to the first top, there was still a second, third, and a fourth. Finally, all were accorded and was very detailed. a fourth. Finally, all were ascended, and we arrived at the place where Captain Barlow intended that we should

After this we again got under way, and, leaving the trail, plunged into the dense forest, direct for the princi-pal snow-peak. We found the woods more open than we by which the faith and credit of the State "received a had anticipated. By keeping on the highest ridge of wound which has retarded her prosperity;" but he reclivities.

In about three hours' hard travelling we suddenly intended, when the bonds were issued, that the people and flowers. The lofty snow-covered mountain loomed the State to make any provision to protect her bonds until all other means have been realized and exhausted, and he complains that the bank managers have not given the State fair play, and reports the progress of suits at law, instituted for the parross of effecting settlements.

Our position was too much exposed to the driving wind so the whole party retreated down the side of the moun-tain for some three miles, where we camped for the night in a deep canon. About sunset the wind abated and the clouds below disappeared. The moon rose, (having filled "her horns,") and shone with unusual brightness, and the night was beautiful, although the weather was quite cold. Before 12 o'clock the thermometer fell to the freezing point, and in the morning, when we emerged from our frost-covered blankets, we found our tin cups Real Estate Bank, with the sale of the mortgaged lands of about one-third full of ice from the water left in the over night.

At this point we thought we could discover through telescope smoke ascending from the extreme pinnacle. It had not previously been supposed that Mount Hood was at this time volcanic.

On the morning of the 8th the party left camp in high spirits, determined to reach the summit. The animals were pushed at double quick time up the side of the moun tain, as far as it was safe or practicable to take them, where they were quickly stripped of their burdens and picketed. In a few minutes all were off for the top. Each ook some provisions and were provided with well-made creepers, iron-socket mountain staffs with hooks, ropes, &c.; the same kind that we used in ascending Mount St.

climbing snow-covered mountains.

We commenced the ascent upon the southeast side, by first traversing a sharp narrow ridge between the head-waters of Deg River on our right and a tributary of the De Chutes on the left. This ridge was attained by first and on either side of us.

After attaining a high altitude we found the snow lying

Thus we continued to ascend for several thousand fee at an angle of almost fifty degrees, when the rarified atmosphere began to exhibit its effects upon all, but especially upon Judge Olney, Major Hallar, and Capt. Travaillot. Soon Major H. could go no further, in consequence of dizziness in the head, which affected him seriously. After awhile Capt. T. found the blood starting from the surface, and was also attacked with a like dizziness, when he prudently declined going further. After ness, when he prudently declined going further. After a few rods further up the ascent became more steep—by theodolite 70 degrees—where Judge Olney was reluctantly compelled to halt, in consequence of the singular effect of the air upon him. From this point we were compelled to make steps by kicking the toes of our boots several times into the snow. By following close to the edge of a large ledge of rocks lying perpendicular with the mountain, where the sun's reflection from the ledge had softened the snow, enabled us to get comparatively a good foothold. Our friend Lake followed close upon our heels. The Indian, who had now a good pair of creepers and a good mountain staff, seemed determined to go up as far as the "Bostons" could, although he could not be induced to lead the way or even go between us. For nearly two to lead the way or even go between us. For nearly two

to lead the way or even go between us. For nearly two hours there was nothing said, except an occasional warning from us to Mr. Lake to "close nannage," and the response of "all right!" "go ahead!" "we'll come it!" Finally, at half-past 2 o'clock P. M., we attained the summit on the southeast side. We found the top similar to that of Mount St. Helen's—extremely narrow, lying in a crescent shape; Mount St. Helen's facing the northwest by a crescent, while Mount Hood faces the southwest. The sharp ridge on top runs from the southwest to the north, making a sharp turn to the west at the north end. north, making a sharp turn to the west at the north end.

The main ridge is formed of decomposed volcanic substances of a light reddish color, with cones from 20 to 50 feet high at intervals of a few rods. These cones or rocks are full of cracks or fisaures, as if they had been rent by some convulsion of nature at a remote period. Between these cones there are numerous holes, varying from the size of a common water bucket down to two or three inches size of a common water bucket down to two or three inches in diameter. Through these breathing holes, as we call them, and threugh the crevices in the rock there is constantly escaping hot smoke or gas of a strong sulphuric odor. In passing over the ridge for near half a mile we discovered a large number of these breathing holes; through some the heat was more intense than others.

We did not carry up a thermometer; therefore we could not get the exact degree of the heat; but from holding our hand over several of them we have no doubt that the thermometer would have shown "boding heat" in some

thermometer would have shown "boiling beat" in some of them. As soon as the Indian discovered, by holding his hand over one of these "breathing heles," the exist-ence of fire beneath, he immediately retreated as far as he dare go down the mountain alone. The smoke or gas he dare go down the mountain alone. The smoke or gas was very offensive to the nostrils, as well as irritating to the eyes. We attempted to look into several of them, but were prevented from getting more than a momentary glance, for the reason above mentioned. We, however, rolled stones into them, and could hear them descend for a considerable distance. We remained about one hour traversing the ridge and examining the country in the distance. We could distinctly see Mounts Jefferson, Three Sisters, McLaughlin, St. Helen's, Rainier, and Adams, besides two other snow peaks, whose names, if

Three Sisters, McLaughlin, St. Helen's, Rainier, and Adams, besides two other snow peaks, whose names, if they have any, we are unacquainted with; also, Fremont's Peak and Shasta Butte Mountain, in California.

These last mentioned peaks must be nearly or quite five hundred miles from Mount Hood. The vast extent of country over which the eye could reach would be received as incredible by any but those who have been upon these towering mountains on a clear day and in an Oregon almost the country over the statement of the country over the country over which the eye could reach would be received as incredible by any but those who have been upon these towering mountains on a clear day and in an Oregon at the country over the countr gon atmosphere. There appeared to be a bank of fog banging over the ocean, which precluded us from seeing it distinctly. There was also a dark cloud or bank of smoke laying off to the northeast, very low down, which shut out a small portion of the country in that direction from our view. Aside from this, the whole country for hundreds of miles was in plain view before us. In the distance on either side could be traced the different ranges

NETTING ANTIGLIBRATURE FIRST ASCENT OF MOUNT HOOD, IN OREGON. | of the well known great coast range on the west, the Sierra Nevada on the south and southeast, the Siskiyou on the southwest, and the Blue and Rocky Mountains on the east, besides the great head of Cascades to the north. These, together with the thousand smaller ranges, with their innumerable crests and indentations, present to the the editor of the Oregonian, who started on the 4th of August, with a party of gentlemen, under the guidance of Capt. Barlow, an old mountaineer, to ascend the peak.

They campad the first with a party of gentlemen, under the guidance of Capt. Barlow, an old mountaineer, to ascend the peak.

entirely unknown. While on the top of the mountain we were startled by a tremendous crushing, rumbling noise below. At first we anticipated it to be an earthquake or something of that sert. Judge Olney and those below heard it also, and accounted for it on our return. It was caused by an avalanche of rock under the immense bodies of snow which lay in large fields hundreds and perhaps a thousand feet in depth. We examined some chasms in the snow of very near or quite a thousand feet in depth and two or three hundred feet across, extending horizontally with the mountain for a great distance.

The late hour of the day, together with the visible in

crease of cold, forced us to retrace our steps down much sooner than we desired. Our descent was much more rapid than our ascent, although a portion of the way apparent

ly more dangerous.

The latitude of Mount Hood is 44° 30'. All the spe cimens collected at or near the summit are composed, first, of decomposed granite, some black and some red; second, lava in large quantities, in its pure state, and brimstone mixed with calcium; third, pumice-stone; fourth, black-lead, mixed with granite and brimstone; fourth, black-lead, mixed with granite and solvent fourth. fifth, ashes of a light yellowish red color. The eruption appear to have been on the south side, and of remote date. The most singular of all is the appearance of the ridge we ascended. Upon this ridge there are numbers ridge we ascended. Upon this ridge there are numbers of old, dead, scrubby trunks of the mountain spruce tree, which extend for nearly or quite two miles higher up than at any other point. The conclusion is irresistible that this ridge has been upheaved, or, in other words, raised, many thousands of feet by some convulsion of

The last vestige of vegetation ceases to exist about two and a half or three miles from the summit.

and a half or three miles from the summit.

An immense cavern was discovered by Capt. Travaillot and Mr. Lake on the southwest side, about two miles above the snow-line. Time would not allow us to examine it minutely, which we much regretted.

In descending from a rarified to a dense atmosphere those who had not been seriously affected by the ascent came in for their share of the general debility and difficulty in breathing. We had our full share, and were for a time entirely unable to travel more than a few rods at a time without lying down on the snow or ground to rest

a time without lying down on the snow or ground to rest. On the 11th the party reached Portland, having been just a week engaged in the exploration.

## RAILROAD EXCURSIONS.

The Pittsburg Gazette gives a glowing account of the pleasures of an excursion lately made Westward, on the occasion of opening the Ohio and Indiana Railroad. The distance of new road opened is one hundred and thirty miles. The train set out from Crestline with seven cars. and at Forrest, where the road crosses the Mad River Railroad, two more cars were added. Music, firing of guns, and glad shouts met the excursionists, and a fine collation was added.

Fort Wayne was the point of destination, but the cars arrived too late to carry out the programme. It was dark, and the city was splendidly illuminated, and its ten thousand inhabitants were in a state of great excitement and joy. Many speeches were made in response to the welcome, and Judge HANNA, the President of the Railroad Company, had a large party at his princely mansion, where there were many ladies. In fact (says the Gazette) the guests were overwhelmed with the hearty hospitality of this fair city of the wilderness; for such it seemed to us after travelling all day almost altogether through primitive forests.

The Gazette gives an interesting account of the pro gress of improvements in this Western region. It says: "Fort Wayne is a much larger and handsomer place than we expected to see. It has a city-like appearance and numerous elegant mansions, evidencing both wealth and refinement. Its principal streets show that a large business is transacted and that it is the centre of a prosperous and rich country. It is beautifully situated on the summit dividing the water of the Lakes from the Obio. A heavy snow had fallen a few days before our arrival, and the streets were very muddy; but we should think that in dry weather they would be very good, as a part of the town is situated on a sandy soil. The Wabash Canal connects it with Toledo on the lakes and with the Wabash river on the southwest. This has been its only means of communication with the outer world until the completion of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, which connects it with the great railroad system of the country Several other railroads have been projected and considerable work has been done on some of them, but there is not much likelihood of any of them being speedily finished while the finances of the country are

It will be remembered that the Baltimoreans and others formed a party on the same day to go Westward from Baltimore on an excursion on the Central Ohio Railroad They, too, had a pleasant time, and every body returned filled with wonder at the Western improvements.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT MINE.

An old mine has recently been discovered on the farm of John L. Neely, in Solebury township, about two miles and a half below New Hope, on the Delaware river, in Bucks county, Pa. There have been some traditions handed down by the Indians with reference to the existence of a mine in the neighborhood, but very little credit was attached to them. The mine was discovered accidentally while exploring a rabbit's hole. Who worked the mine is not known. It must have been opened a long time ago, as on what is now supposed to be soil thrown up in ago, as on what is now supposed to be soil thrown up in making the excavation trees are now growing which are thought to be two hundred years old. The Indian tradition said the persons who worked the mine carried the ore to the Delaware in the night and shipped it. A large stone had been placed at the mouth of the drift which had been opened, and the dirt carefully filled in so as to effectually conceal it for this long period of time. The drift is excavated on solid rock. There are no signs of metal in the drift except what were picked up in the delves, and an occasional indication of copper on the sides.

The drift extends into the side of the mountain about sixty feet, where it crosses a chamber fifteen feet square and eight or ten feet high, with a pillar in the centre hewn out of the solid rock. At the foot of this pillar de-scends another shaft, which is now called a well, from the

fact that it is filled with water of icy coldness. A stone carefully dropped in this can be heard to strike the bottom in an interval of fifteen seconds. Black snakes, eight feet long, and bats innumerable, were the only inhabitants of the drift. To the right of this chamber is an oblique shaft, about ten feet wide and from thirty to forty feet high, which opens at the spot before described farther up the hill, and at the foot of which is built a stone wall or cribbage, evidently designed to protect the miners from dirt or stone falling through the shaft. Passing through the chamber before referred to, the drift extends fifteen or twenty feet farther towards the river, and terminates abruptly in the solid rock.

Swindling .- A new system of swindling has been dis covered at Chicago. A few weeks ago a merchant in New York received a bill for advertising in the "Western Advertiser," a Chicago paper. Not having any know-ledge of the paper, he took the account to an advertising agent, who reported that no such paper was published. The bill was then sent to a police officer in Chicago, who ascertained that a box was rented at the post-office in the ascertained that a box was rented at the post-olice in the name of Sanford Jones & Co., publishers of the "Western Advertiser," and that they were in the habit of receiving quite a heavy mail. Stationing himself at the post-office, the police soon arrested Thadeus J. Scybold, formerly the publisher of the "Independent," at La Salle, in Illinois, who had asked for and obtained several letters and particular and the children of the "Western Advertipers addressed to the editors of the "Western Adverti-ser." Upon him were found numerous letters, a copy of one of which, addressed to a house in Cincinnati, will one of which, addressed over the explain his mode of dealing:

"CHICAGO, NOV. 1, 1854.

Messrs. Runnion & Stevens, Woodruff House, Cinc Sanford, Jones & Co., Dr.

would like to have said."

To this letter there was an answer from the proprietors of the Woodruff House, disclaiming all knowledge of having contracted any such bill, yet stating that if it could be sustained they would pay it. Hundreds of other letters and bills of the same character were in the possession of the accused. He at first denied all knowledge of the firm of Sandford, Jones & Co., but, soon ascertaining that to persist in that statement would render him liable that to persist in that statement would render him liable to a charge of robbing the mail, by taking letters there-from belonging to other persons, he owned up that he was the firm of Sandford, Jones & Co. He was then com-

vicinity of New York, in quest of the hidden treasures of

RUSSIAN PREPARATION

It is remarked by a contemporary that the English journals (we might add many American journals also have evidently underrated the warlike resources of Rusia. Instead of the Czar having put forth his utmo; strength at the beginning of the war with Turkey, it as pears that he made no unusual preparations for the gree contest which has resulted from his invasion of the Turi ish territory. But he has now set about making prepartions on the grandest scale, and by next spring he wi have immense armies in the field, capable of defending the Empire at all assailable points.

The immense army which is now being concentrated Poland already amounts to nearly 200,000, well appoin ed, with the proportionate number of guns and cavalr, A St. Petersburgh letter of the 24th ultimo gives us som idea of the extensive scale on which warlike preparation are being continued. This letter informs us that-

"The Government is having guns of long range, to gether with their projectiles, cast in Petrosawedsk and Cronstadt, which are to be mounted on the fortification Cronstadt, which are to be mounted on the fortifications of the latter place next spring. An unwonted activity existible in Cronstadt harbor. The coasting trade is littrated from its fetters by the departure of the hostin fleets. The list of the vessels clearing in and out has become very long. The fleet has left its position and his returned partly into the war-ship harbor and partly into the middle harbor, where it was lately inspected by the Grand Duke Constantine. The Aland Isles have been executed.

Grand Duke Constantine. The Aland Isles have been reoccupied. The volunteers of the rowing flotilla are undurstood to have in part leave of absence till next March.

"A few days back the chef of the staff of the army reserves and substitutes arrived here and reported to the
Minister of War as to the bringing of the Taurian and
Southern armies up to their full complement. The necessity of a new levy of recruits was brought on the tapis.
When the Minister took the Emperor's pleasure on the

sity of a new levy of recruits was brought on the tagis.

When the Minister took the Emperor's pleasure on the subject it was decided that, in conformity with the regisment, which in the beginning of this year held out the prospect of a recruiting on an extended scale, the same should take place in the March of next year. The army corps of the army of the South, as well as those in Asi, have partly been completed again, and in part the reinforcements are on their way.

"It is an error to suppose that the Baltic provinces have been cleared of troops. On the contrary, the strengthening of the Guard and Grenadier corps, of the 1st and 2d army corps, by their reserve battalions, would, under any circumstances, have caused a dislocation of the bodiss of troops concentrated there; although, at the same time, it is not by any means without its significance that the clife of the troops are being sent to Poland. The opining is very extensively circulated here that the enemy will have to incur ten times as much expense for the attackoff the Russian coasts as the defence will, by the co-openthe Russian coasts as the defence will, by the co-opention of all Russia's native resources, and the hope is inlulged in that 'exhaustion' will soon moderate the zealof the Western Powers."

ROBBERY OF THE BANK AT WINDHAM.

FROM THE NORWICH AUBORA OF NOVEMBER 22 One of the most daring and successful robberies eer perpetrated in this State took place at the Windhm Bank, in the town of Windham, on Friday night last. The particulars of this affair are substantially as follow:

It has been the practice at this Bank for many yers for the clerk to sleep in the Bank. The present clek, James Parsons, a young man eighteen years of age, as for some two years past done this, and has had for is companion a valuable dog, belonging to the cashier. he dog was usually left in the Bank in the evening, and he clerk would go in for the night about 9 o'clock. his was the case on Friday night last—a night which, it ill be remembered, was exceedingly dark and stormy. he cashier left the Bank some time after candiclight, shutting in the dog as usual. About 9 o'clock Parsons entered the Bank and quickly locked the outer door, taking ou the key. As he passed through the inner or swinging door he recognied by the feeble light of a dark lantern the forms of three ien standing in front of him, but hefore he could start a received. was seized by the throat by two of them, his mouth was sepped, and he was told that if he made a sound he would live
his brains blown out. A handkerchief was at once bund his brains blown out. A handkerchief was at once bend over his eyes, he was seated in a chair, his boots wereremoved, his ankles bound together with a rope, his hands ero bound firmly behind him, and a gag with a handkerdief wrapped around it was placed in his mouth and tied wh a string around the back of his head. In this condition he was taken into the back room and thrown upon his bed, and the body of the dog was placed upon the bed with him. Into of the robbers then seated himself by the bed as a watter, and the others went to work. The dog, it seemed, had een fed with poisoned meat during the evening—the rascals, is supposed, having opened the outside door with a falsekey just far enough to slip in slices of meat until he was silered. Soon after they had commenced work the dog partiall re-Soon after they had commenced work the dog partiall re-vived, and by an effort threw himself on the floor and cawl-ed under the bed, where, supposing he might make fuher noise, one of them said to another "Emith, give us your Jrk; noise, one of them said to another "Smith, give us your rk; we must eilence this dog." The dirk was at once used pon the poor animal, and his body was thrown out into the ank

After an hour and a half's hard labor they succeed in wrenching off the outer door of the vault, when they diovered that they had still another and apparently a much strigger door to go through. This unexpected impediment great en-raged them. They went to Parsons and removed thegag from his mouth, and asked him if there was still a safe hide the vault. There was not, but he told them there was, at he supposed this would discourage them from proceeding fuher. They then asked him where the keys were. He told hem They then asked him where the keys were. He told hem that they were at the cashier's house. Then, said one, t as go and get them. This they discussed in a low voicand finally decided it would not pay, and went to work ain. The tools they used were simply a chisel and hammeand steel bars formed with a kind of chisel on one end d a curve on the other for prying. They would cut into theone at the side of the door until they had formed a holarge enough to enter their bars, and then break off the hingand belt of the door by main force. In this manner, afterout four hours, they forced the inner door. They were neong after this in packing up their booty.

They then went to Parsons, examined the cords that und his hands, laid him on his side, carefully tucked him up his bed, locked the door of his room, and went out, locki the outside door after them. In less than five minutes aftency left the room Parsons was unbound and at liberty. Hoon roused the cashier and President, and in fact the whivillage was astir before the robbers had fairly left town. The fleetest horses were soon brought out, and messengowere dispatched in every direction.

It was soon ascertained that the roones went from thank

dispatched in every direction.

It was soon ascertained that the rogues went from thank over to Williamtic, where they took a hand-car and cie to Norwich, leaving the car by the side of the track in a vicinity of the Falls. The presumption, then, was thathey

were not far from the city.

On Saturday morning a despatch was sent to Bosto'or a detachment from the police force from that city, when icers Ham and Heath came on at once. On consultation was concluded that the rogues would probably go to Allyntoint and there take the boat to New York or the cars to kton. When the evening train went to the Police Shoring District. and there take the boat to New York or the cars to Mon. When the evening train went to the Point, Sheriff Bliswith deputies Payne and Chappel and officer Emerson as the Boston officers went in it. Mr. Tingley, a keeper of abblichouse in Williamstic, where the suspected rogues hatopped for several days prior to the robbery, was also the

number.

When the passengers came aboard the boat Tingley once recognised his boarders, and after the boat left the whathey were arrested, taken into a state-room, and about \$8,00 bund on them. They of course were invited to stop at Kellondon. Sheriff Eliss and Mr. Heath proceeded to Nework with the boat to search for their baggage. This it succeeded in finding, with about thirteen thousand dollars the mency.

mency.

The whole amount of money taken from the Bar was The whole amount of money taken from the Bai was \$23,784.50, about \$7,000 of which was in gold, \$2,000 bills of other nanks, and the balance in bills of the Bank The whole amount recovered has been \$20,768.

The rogues give their names as Jones, Crandall, 5c, and Wilson. One seems to have acted as watchman outse the Bank, one watched the clerk, and the other two permed the work. Their bars and chisels were all found are the Bank, secreted under a bridge. They are all your men, ranging, we should judge, from 24 to 28 years of age.

At the present term of the Circuit Court for lange

county (N. Y.) the suit of the executors of A. J.owniso w. the owners of the steamer Henry Clay, the
loss of the life of Mr. Downing and the luggage himself and wife, has been tried and decided. The se, as self and wife, has been tried and decided. The se, as far as it regards the life of Mr. Downing, couldnt be made out against the defendants, but a verdict of1,000 damages for the loss of the luggage was given ifavor of the plaintiffs

THE HARTPORD CATHOLIC EXCITEMENT.—The shop THE HARTPORD CATHOLIC EXCITEMENT.—The shop of Hartford, Rev. Bennard O'Reillen, publishes letter in the Providence Journal, in which he states that was not asked to give a burial-place in front of the cich in Hartford for Rev. Mr. Brady; that it was not a stable place for a grave, being a public side-walk; tt Mr. Brady owned a burial-ground, where the Bishopad a right to suppose he would prefer to be buried; it the Hartford church belongs to him, (the Bishop;) if that had he been informed in season of Mr. Brady's sh to be buried "near the church," he would as on have directed his interment within the church. directed his interment within the church.

RIGHTS OF COLORED PERSONS ON RAILROADS. - Inc case RIGHTS OF COLORED PERSONS ON RAILHOADS.—Inc case of Obadiah Buckner vs. the Jeffersonville Railro Company Judge Bicknell, of the Clark county circ, has decided that the by-law of said company requirinplored persons to produce evidence of their freedom before voling on their road is a reasonable one, and that tplaintiff, Buckner, should have complied with it; thus versing the judgment of a justice of the peace, who arded twenty dollars damages to the plaintiff in consecute of the refusal of the company to convey him on the cars. Buckner is a colored man, and offered to pay fa passage on defendant's cars.